

DEPENDENCIES, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF THE WARRING

The following is a list of the colonies, protectorates and dependencies of the four great countries involved in war in Europe:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gibraltar—At the entrance to the Mediterranean sea; area two square miles; military force 3857.

Malta—In the Mediterranean sea; area 117 square miles; military strength 7647.

Cyprus—Island in the Mediterranean, 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor; area 3554 square miles; military strength 121 men.

Empire of India—Area 1,800,000 square miles; population 295,000,000; military strength, British troops, 75,897; native troops, 162,836, with 35,700 reservists.

Ceylon—Off the southeast coast of India; area 25,333 square miles; military strength 1282 men.

Madive Islands—In the Indian ocean, 400 miles southwest of India; area 115 square miles; population 50,000; a group of 12 coral islets.

Federated Malay States—Of the Malay peninsula; area 28,000 square miles; population 678,000; military strength 851 natives, under eleven European officers; also a native constabulary.

Borneo—In the East Indies; area 78,000 square miles; population 550,000.

Hongkong—East coast of China; area 400 square miles; population 400,000; military strength 4270.

Wei-Hai-Wei—In the province of Shantung, China; area 285 square miles; population 150,000. Not far from the German possession of Kailu Chuan.

Bahrain—Or Aval Islands, in the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia; area 230 square miles; population 68,000.

Straits Settlements (Singapore)—On the strait of Malacca; area 1500 square miles; population 572,000; military strength 2504.

Union of South Africa—Comprising Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and Orange River colony; area 473,000 square miles; population 6,000,000; military strength, British imperial troops, 6800, and local organizations.

Other British Possessions in Africa—British East Africa, with an area of 275,000 square miles, and population of 5,000,000, is left almost wholly to the natives for defense. The same is true of British Central Africa, Somaliland, Zanzibar, Bechuanaland, the territory of Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

In the Indian Ocean—Scattered British possessions or protectorates are St. Helena, Ascension, Tristan d'Acunha, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Chagos and other islands and the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam.

All told these islands have a population of about 400,000, but their military strength is practically negligible.

British Colonies in North America—Canada, with an area of 3,600,000 square miles; population 5,500,000; has a military strength of permanent and reserve forces amounting to about 80,000 men. Newfoundland and Labrador have an area of 50,000 square miles, and a population of 17,000, whose military strength is given as 1340 men.

In the West Indies—British possessions comprise Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, with a total area of 12,000 square miles and a population of about 1,600,000. Of these the most important are Jamaica, with a military strength of 1064 and with strong fortifications at Port Royal.

In Central and South America—British Honduras and British Guiana, the former with an area of 7562 square miles and a population of 37,500, and the latter with an area of 104,000 square miles and a population of 300,000.

In the Pacific Ocean—The Commonwealth of Australia, comprising New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, with a total area of about 3,000,000 square miles and a population of about 5,000,000. The principal ports are protected by fortifications and the military forces of the Commonwealth show a total of 174,000 men. Sydney is a first-class naval station and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australia.

Pacific Islands of lesser importance are the Fiji group, British New Guinea, the Tonga Islands, Fanning, Phoenix, the Gilberts, Ellice, the Solomons, Pitcairn and Ducie.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

Morocco—In northern Africa; area 220,000 square miles, population 4,000,000. The effective total of the French army of occupation is given as 75,000 men, while the native troops number 18,000.

Algeria—On the northern coast of Africa; area 343,500 square miles, European population 750,000, native 5,000,000. Garrisoned by the Nineteenth French Army Corps and six regiments of native troops.

French Indo-China—(Pondicherry)—On the southeastern coast of India, 80 miles south of Madras. Area 196 square miles; population 276,500.

French Indo-China—East of Siam, north of Singapore, south of Hongkong. Area 256,000 square miles, population 17,000,000. Military forces consist of 10,681 Europeans and 13,968 native troops commanded by a French general of division. Naval forces, one

gunboat, three destroyers, several torpedo boats and two submarines.

Equatorial Africa—Or the French Congo. West coast of Africa, between Kamerun, a German colony, and the Belgian Congo; area 669,000 square miles; white population 1200, native 9,000,000. Military force 530 Europeans, 7,145 natives.

Madagascar—Off the east coast of Africa; area 223,500 square miles; French population 10,000; native 3,500,000. Military forces 2411 Europeans, 6376 natives.

In the Indian Ocean—The Mayotte Islands and Camoro Islands, between Madagascar and Africa, and the Islands of Reunion, St. Paul, Amsterdam and Kerguelen.

French Somaliland—Western coast of Red Sea, opposite Aden; area 3790 square miles; population 208,000.

French West Africa—Comprises Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Mauritania, Senegambia and Nigeria; area 1,500,000 square miles; European population 9,000,000, Africans 10,000,000 men.

Tunis—On the northern coast of Africa; area 50,000 square miles; population 1,800,000; military force 17,500 men.

French Guiana—West of Venezuela; area 30,500 square miles, population 50,000.

Martinique—West Indies; area 385 square miles, population 144,000.

Guadeloupe—West Indies; area 638 square miles; population 212,000.

St. Pierre and Miquelon—South of Newfoundland. Area of both islands, 93 square miles; population 4652.

In the Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia and its dependencies; the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands; the Huon Islands and the New Hebrides. Other French establishments in Oceania, scattered over a wide area, are the Island of Tahiti, the Society Islands, the Marquesas, the Tuamotu group, the Leeward group and other lesser islands. Total area 3744 square miles; total population 81,100.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS.

Kiau-Chau (Tsing-Tau)—On the east coast of the province of Shantung; area 200 square miles; garrison of 3125, composed of German marines and Chinese soldiers; population 168,900.

Togo—On west coast of Africa, between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French); area 33,700 square miles; white population 368, native 1,020,000; military force small.

Kamerun—West coast of Africa between Nigeria (French) and the French Congo; area 191,000 square miles; white population 1870, native 2,600,000.

German Southwest Africa—West coast of Africa, north of Cape Colony; area 322,450 square miles; white population 14,850, native 78,000.

German East Africa—Between British East Africa on the north and Portuguese East Africa on the south; area 384,000 square miles; white population 5336, native 7,645,000.

In the Pacific Ocean—Germany has as its colonies or dependencies, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, The Bismarck group, the Caroline, the Pelew, the Marianas,

the Solomon and the Marshall Islands and among the Samoan group, the Islands of Savaii and Upolu. Her total Pacific possessions have an area of 96,000 square miles; a white population of 1984, and 634,000 natives.

ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

Eritrea—On the west coast of the Red sea; area 45,800 square miles; coast line 670 miles; population 450,000; military force 127 officers, 4484 men.

Samoliland—On the east coast of Africa, south of Eritrea; area 139,430 square miles; population 400,000.

Tientsin—In China, a concession of 17 square miles on the left bank of the Pei-ho; population 1700.

Tripoli and Cyrenaica—On the northern coast of Africa, between Egypt and Algeria; area 406,000 square miles; native population 523,176, European 6000.

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A delegation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which just closed its convention at Norfolk, Va., was received by President Wilson.

HAWAII ALMOST FRENCH COLONY 60 YEARS AGO

Sixty years ago today the United States government sent out its first scientific expedition for exploring and charting the southern seas. The squadron of five vessels and a store-ship set sail from Norfolk, Va. Its chief, Commander Charles Wilkes, was aboard the flagship, the Vincennes, which was to carry him around the earth during the next four years. Rounding South America, after a leisurely journey in which he stopped to explore many unknown islands, he sailed northward along the coast of California at the time when it was under Spanish rule. He continued onward to the present states of Oregon and Washington. He arrived in Honolulu at the time when the Hawaiian Islands were about to fall into the hands of the French—but Wilkes made it so evident that the United States would tolerate no such event that Hawaii remained an American appanage. In Samoa he drew up a treaty with the tribal chief that gave to the United States one of its most valuable naval coaling stations. He displayed such a force in the Philippines that its influence remained effective to the day when the Americans came to occupy it a half century later. Upon his return he announced that he had discovered a new continent in the Antarctic regions which he gave the name of Wilkes Land. His claim was heralded with ridicule and it became a subject of bitter controversy.

Today practically all the world's seas have been charted; but about 7,000,000 square miles, or one-half of the total land surface of the earth, are still unknown to the white man. The great American explorer stands vindicated and the Antarctic continent is an established fact. Explorers have not only proved that there is a Wilkes Land but have discovered the South Pole. The example set by Wilkes in the Arctic and today the North Pole is also an established fact. Today, also, the Pacific ocean is a great highway of commerce and its travel is based upon the accurate knowledge gathered by Wilkes. Every ship finding its way through the unlighted mazes of the south sea is guided by the surveys of the "United States Exploring Expedition," as it has become known historically. The United States still has an unexcelled naval station in the mid-Pacific which is due to the blue-paper treaty with its null-penned agreement drawn up by Wilkes and the barbarian chief. Because of the decisive action of the American explorer, Hawaii today is an American territory and not a French possession. The South Sea Island natives remem-

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ber "the American," as they called Wilkes, to this day. According to their myths he taught them hospitality which they practice today by sending the fairest of their maidens to greet the stranger with yams and bamboo tubes of water.

HARBOR NOTES

The steamer W. G. Hall will again be dispatched over the Claudine route to Maui ports, the vessel sailing at 5 o'clock this evening.

Destined for Kealia, Kauai, the inter-island steamer Helene will be dispatched at 5 o'clock this evening taking freight and mail only.

Sailing from Honolulu on August 6, the United States army transport Logan is reported to have arrived at San Francisco on Saturday afternoon.

The destination of the barkentine Mary Winkelman from Eureka, Calif., is Hilo, Hawaii. This vessel has a large shipment of lumber for the big island.

With a full shipment of sugar and other lines of island products the Matson Navigation steamer Enterprise is reported to have sailed from Hilo for San Francisco.

The Matsonia of the Matson Navigation line will probably be dispatched for Hilo next Thursday morning. Several thousand tons of sugar awaits this vessel at the Hawaii port.

The Associated Oil Company steamer, J. A. Chanslor is expected to steam for the coast today. The last of the 45,000 barrels of oil has been discharged into the local storage plant.

The schooner Alice Cooke, with about 600,000 of lumber is believed nearing the islands. This vessel sailed more than a fortnight ago from Grays Harbor, with destination as Honolulu.

The remainder of the shipment of oil brought to the islands by the Union Oil tanker Santa Rita has been discharged at Kihel, Maui. The vessel is reported to have steamed for the California coast.

Fine weather is reported along the coast of Kauai by officers in the inter-island steamer Kinau, an arrival yesterday. This vessel brought an automobile, 15 cases of tobacco, 46 bales of hides, 30 cases of honey, 53 packages

of molasses, 50 bags of taro, 240 bags of rice and 200 packages of sundries. Sugar to the amount of 7650 made up the bulk of the cargo. The Kinau will be dispatched at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening.

While at Central and South American ports, the Japanese freighter Selyo Maru was supplied with several thousand tons of nitrates. The material is consigned to importers on the coast of Asia.

More than 6000 sacks of Kauai sugar has been discharged from the inter-island steamer Likelike, an arrival from windward ports. The vessel has been placed on berth for departure at 5 o'clock this evening.

To accommodate the Matson Navigation liner Matsonia, due to arrive from San Francisco tomorrow morning, the British steamer Marama will be shifted to another berth to take up anchorage outside the harbor.

The prospect for the immediate dispatch of the British ship Saint Mirren with European cargo is not flattering according to local shipping men. This vessel was to be dispatched from Antwerp for Honolulu within a few weeks.

The report that damage to the machinery in the Japanese steamer Selyo Maru was the direct cause of that vessel making a prolonged stay outside the port of Honolulu is not generally believed in local shipping circles.

Pending repairs to the inter-island steamer Claudine, the Likelike will take up the route formerly covered by the W. G. Hall, while the smaller Noeau will be dispatched for windward Kauai ports taking up the run of the Likelike.

Until a shortage of steam tonnage prevails along the coast, the sailing vessels in the oil fleet will not be dispatched to the islands. The ship Marion Chilcott operated by the Associated Oil Company is now on the berth at Goviata for Honolulu.

Taking more than 11,000 tons of sugar and scattering shipments of pine, the American-Hawaiian freighter Texan, has departed from Hilo for Panama canal. The Texan with its cargo is expected to pass through the waterway en route to New York.

Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia, was elected president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at the close of their session at Norfolk, Va.

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